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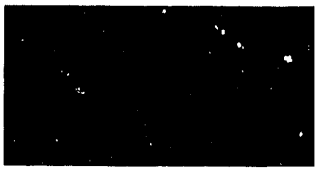
7 May 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

(FOUO 5/79)



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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

RATIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL TREATY ON BALTIC DISCUSSED

Bonn EUROPA ARCHIV in German 10 Mar 79 pp 151-156

[Article by Claus Arndt: "Problems in Ratification of Helsinki Accord for Environmental Protection of Baltic Sea Area."]

[Text] Claus Arndt, LLD, Hamburg, retired Senat director, was a member of the fifth, sixth and seventh German Bundestag. The article appears simultaneously in FREMTIDEN, the journal of the Foreign Policy Society, Copenhagen.

Environmental protection on and in the Baltic Sea has always been one of the special problems in Europe, because this relatively small inland sea is exclusively surrounded by highly industrialized populations with high emissions of pollutants and because it is simultaneously one of the most travelled maritime routes in the world. It is also quite evident that the danger of a "loss" of the Baltic Sea, the fact that it could become a biologically dead sea, can only be successfully met if all the neighbors work together to find a solution to the problems. Effective environmental protection is often connected with high expenditures, particularly for industry. Thus, for reasons of international competition alone, there is hardly a country that will subject its plants to greater restrictions and costs than would be done by the neighboring country. Consequently, it is no surprise that no effective agreements could come about as long as the relationship between the two German Baltic Sea states was not settled. It was not until the conclusion of the inner-German basic treaty that it became possible for all Baltic Sea neighbors to jointly negotiate a convention on protection of the maritime environment of the Baltic Sea area. On 22 March 1974, following several years of negotiations, an appropriate agreement was signed in Helsinki. All of the nations bordering on the Baltic Sea participated. The agreement provides that all partners in the agreement was signed in Helsinki. All of the nations bordering on the Baltic Sea participated. The agreement provides that all partners in the agreement will individually or jointly use all appropriate legal, administrative or other measures to prevent and reduce the pollution of the Baltic

Sea, thereby protecting and improving the maritime environment in this area. It is to be done primarily by issuing bans or restrictions on the emission of certain pollutants and through appropriate monitorial measures.

Transfer of Authority From Nation States to Community

The agreement goes into effect after it has been signed by all seven Baltic Sea nations. To date, however, only Sweden, Finland, Demark and the GDR have submitted ratification documents with the Finnish government, which was assigned deposition powers. A particular complication has arisen in the interim between conclusion (the signing) of the agreement and the current situation for those two Baltic Sea nations who are also members of the European Community: Whereas at the time of the negotiations and the signing of the agreement, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany still possessed full sovereignty and with it the authority to conclude international legal agreements regarding measures for environmental protection on national and international waters, the European Communities [EC] have since then, beginning in 1975, acquired a number of responsibilities which have effected the transfer of this authority from the national domain of the member nations to the Communities as such.

Parts of the Helsinki agreement regarding protection of the maritime environment of the Baltic Sea area are affected by this shift of responsibilities. For instance, it regulates the ban on or restriction of emissions within its jurisdiction concerning the flow of pollutants which originate on land as well as those produced by ships and other seafaring vessels. With regard to water pollution caused by ships, the EC have to date no jurisdiction; as a consequence, the member nations can still regulate this matter according to their own (national) directives and, accordingly, enter into international commitments. A different matter, however, is the situation regarding the emission of pollutants originating on land. In this respect, the European Communities have assumed the appropriate authority by issuing directives which regulate this matter for all member nations uniformly and legally. As a matter of fact, the European Court of Justice has ruled that member nations have no authority, individually or jointly, to enter in any way into commitments with third nations that affect the norms in those areas in which the European Communities have issued directives in order to realize a joint policy prescribed by the Treaties of Rome (particularly the EEC Treaty). After guidelines were issued as early as 1975 on the procurement of quality drinking water and on swimming waters in 1976 a guideline was announced that is directed against the pollution of community waters through the introduction of certain materials. In substance, these materials correspond largely to the list of those materials specified in the supplement to the Helsinki agreement, the introduction of which into the Baltic Sea is prohibited or at least subject to restrictions. European Community guidelines, however, are legal norms which, in accordance with the meaning of the decision by the European Court of Justice, thus cause a loss of authority by the member nations because of the transfer of this authority to the communities.

Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, however, cannot even ratify the Helsinki agreement in such a way as to enter into commitments limited to that authority which has not yet been ceded to the EC: The text of the agreement explicitly forbids reservations of any kind. This means that it can only be adopted or rejected altogether. Consequently, a ratification that is restricted to the area of emission of pollutants by the maritime industry is not possible.

Problems of EC Recognition by CEMA

As a result, the simplest solution to this dilemna would be that by virtue of the fact that certain responsibilities were transferred to the European Communities, the latter would now assume the commitments which the member nations, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, were willing to enter into by signing the agreement; in other words, the simplest solution would be for the EC to ratify the agreement, acting for Danish and West German interests in the Baltic Sea. This alternative is not available, however, because the three Baltic Sea nations that are members of the Eastern Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA) (the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR) do not recognize the EC as a legal entity under international law with which they would be willing to conclude corresponding agreements on the environmental protection of the Baltic Sea area.[1] To be sure, the time has passed when East European states governed by communist regimes not only did not recognize the European communities but simply ignored them. The economic reality represented in the meantime by the European Communities--as well as the fact that the People's Republic of China, a particular rival of the Soviet Union in world politics, is making a strong effort to develop good and close relations with the EC--has induced CEMA members and CEMA itself to seek the first tentative contacts with the EC. This has led to meetings in Brussels and Moscow between Nikolai Faddeyev, general secretary of CEMA, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EC Commission in charge of foreign relations. Yet, in this matter, as was the case with regard to the use of fishing grounds and fishing rights, even today there is still a repeated tendency among CEMA members to speak at least with the [EC] Council or the respective presidial power, avoiding if at all possible, contacts with supranational organs or the EC--above all, with the Commission as such. With regard to the Helsinki agreement, another factor must be taken into consideration: East European nations are also insisting that the issue is the ratification of an agreement which was negotiated with Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, not with the EC. With all this, one must assume that the three CEMA members that border on the Baltic Sea would prefer the Helsinki agreement to fail rather than accept entry by the EC in addition to or instead of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, information is available according to which at least the Soviet Union and Poland seem to have little interest in an early implementation of the agreement. Their interest has decreased

considerably because of fiscal and other financial considerations, because implementation of the agreement would be connected with very high additional expenditures, particularly for these two Baltic Sea nations based on their current emission practices.

To be sure, it is very difficult to verify this information, and it has not been confirmed.[2] Considering the incalculable ecological dangers in the Baltic Sea area, however, it seems hardly defensible to accept the risk of failure for the Helsinki agreement. Nevertheless, right now the situation clearly indicates that if Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany do not ratify the agreement on a national basis, it will mean the failure of the agreement. Consequently, these two nations are faced with the alternative of either exposing the Baltic Sea to incalculable damage if their position prevents implementation of the agreement, or of violating their commitments under the Treaties of Rome through national ratification, because for the reasons mentioned above this ratification is no longer within their national authority.

National Ratification By Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany

In view of this situation, both countries decided to ratify the Helsinki agreement on a national basis. Denmark has already done so; however, when the ratification documents were deposited in Helsinki, a statement was submitted according to which it will completely fulfill its commitments according to the treaty, but that inclusion of the EC would also mean the certain realization of this convention.

The Federal Republic of Germany explained to the EC Commission that it considered the Baltic Sea in serious ecological danger, and consequently it felt that a national ratification of the agreement was necessary. At the same time it presented a note to the Commission on 28 February 1977, indicating its explicit acceptance of the interest and authority of the EC in the realm of environmental protection in this area. In addition, the FRG Government pointed out that already in the past it had strongly advocated admittance of the EC as an observer to the interim commission formed for the period preceding implementation of the agreement. Finally, the FRG Government proposes that the Federal Republic of Germany ratify the agreement on a national basis. However, at the same time it gives assurances that it will do everything to make possible the entry of the EC; until that time it will proceed in the interim commission and during the later period of implementation of the agreement with the EC Commission in such a way the latter's interests will always be preserved. On this basis, the FRG Government submitted to the legislative bodies of the Federal Republic of Germany the ratification law for the agreement in Helsinki. In the memorandum on the agreement, the government points to the legal problems that have arisen because of the partial transfer to the EC of authority for conclusion of the agreement. It calls attention to the fact that the Council of

Ministers authorized the EC Commission to begin negotiations for entry, and it states that the Federal Republic of Germany will also submit a statement when depositing the ratification document pointing to the partial authority of the EC and its desire for entry. The text of such a declaration goes beyond that which Denmark indicated when submitting its ratification to the partners in the agreement.

The EC reacted to the transfer of authority over environmental protection of the Baltic Sea area by having the Council of Ministers authorize the EC Commission on 21 June 1977 to start negotiations with the partners in the Helsinki agreement. The goal was the entry of the EC into this agreement. At the request of the EC Commission, the Finnish Government, as the depository power for the agreement, officially informed its partners in August 1977 with the EC Council of Ministers had authorized the Commission to begin negotiations about the entry of the EC into the agreement. Finally, on 6 April 1978, a note verbal was delivered by Denmark, which at that time was the officiating presidial power of the EC. It was addressed to all the partners in the Helsinki agreement, informing them that the EC Commission was willing to present more detailed explanations on four specially listed sets of questions. In addition, the Commission would be available for exploratory discussions concerning measures of accomodation that are required for EC participation in the agreement. There was, however, no noticeable response to all these approaches from the three partners to the agreement who are members of CEMA.

Solidarity in Legal Conflicts

As a consequence, this situation demands that the interest of the EC--but also of those two countries that are primarily affected, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany--be directed at preventing any irreparable harm that could arise for the European Communities out of EC law resulting from the decision to ratify the Helsinki agreement in spite of opposing obstacles. Above all, this procedure must not become a precedent for other cases. Particularly, the impression must be avoided that one or a number of states or any organ of the Community could at will, for political reasons, violate the treaty or fail to oppose partners who are violating the treaty for political or other expedient reasons, or even give their approval: The Rome Treaties are not at the disposal of EC organs or members except when following formal procedures for change (amendment). Much would be gained, however, if all of the EC participants would attempt to accomplish the unquestionable goal (the protection of the Baltic Sea area from environmental dangers) which, at the same time, unquestionably corresponds also to the goals of the Treaties of Rome. The attempt must be made to reach these goals through means that are based on the spirit of European solidarity. This will serve to lessen and eliminate the effect of a precedent for the future for cases in which the prevailing legal situation and the goal

pursued and sought by all cannot be reconciled in spite of good will. In internal cases, particularly those governed by constitutional law, such a conflict between politics (in this particular case this also means expediency) and law must be decided in favor of the latter, although, as is well-known, excellent philosophical arguments can be presented for the two sentences: "Fiat justitia, pereat mundus" on one hand and "Summus jus, summa injuria." Nevertheless, the opinion is at least defensible that in spite of its supranational character and in conjunction with the Rome Treaties--which are not a European constitution--internal EC law is not yet so far removed from international law that the same standards should already be applied as are used for internal laws. Rather, it seems admissible to permit a somewhat greater flexibility in this case. Naturally, it cannot be a license to ignore the Rome Treaties and Community law in the future as disagreeable obstacles whenever they seem to be inappropriate or whenever alleged or real circumstances seem to demand it. A criterion for the permissible solution of such conflicts should be whether the problem is being solved by the participants in a spirit that an intent and goal is in agreement with the Rome Treaties, and which is characterized by solidarity and loyalty in form and in procedure and with regard to interrelations among member states and Community organs. The fact that such an attitude, based on solidarity and mutual loyalty, can prevail in spite of all legal reservations--even against the Rome Treaties under certain circumstances--is demonstrated by certain trends in legal decisions by the European Court of Justice.[3]

If these criteria are applied to the attitude of the two Baltic Sea countries belonging to the EC, nobody can argue the point that the treatment of the question concerning ratification of the Helsinki agreement preserved solidarity and loyalty toward the Community: Denmark not only used its 6-month period as president of the EC Council of Ministers to ask the three Eastern Baltic Sea nations, by presenting the above-mentioned note, to begin entry negotiations between the partners to the Helsinki agreement and the EC. In addition, it regularly informed the Community through Ambassador Riberholdt and through other means about the progress of its national ratification procedure. Finally, when it deposited its ratification document, it also submitted a statement that has already been mentioned above. The same applies to the Federal Republic of Germany. The above-mentioned note of 28 February 1977 is explicit proof in this regard. Others, of equal validity, are the constant and intensive attempts by the FRG Government to procure for the EC an opportunity to actively participate in the realization of the Helsinki agreement and, finally, to make possible formal participation by the European Communities.

FOOTNOTES

1. As far as can be ascertained, Polish technical literature has to date not dealt with the Helsinki agreement from the viewpoint of the investigation as presented here, regarding the ratification by Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany. The discussion is limited to questions of international law. (cf, for example, Janucz Gilas, "Legal Problems of the Protection of the Baltic Environment," in POLISH WESTERN AFFAIRS, Vol 18, No 2, 1977, p 330 ff (333), and Ludwik Gelberg, "Problemy Prawne Wspolpracy Panstwo Baltyckich," Warsaw, 1976, p 81 ff) or to questions concerning environmental protection.

2. To be sure, Ryszard Frelek, foreign policy secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Sejm, indicated to the editor on 3 September 1976 that environmental protection of the Baltic Sea is a particularly pressing foreign policy problem for Poland, and that 15 years had already been lost because of the unsolved relationship between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR.

3. Verdict of the European Court of Justice of 31 March 1971 regarding case 22/70 (EUROPARECHT 1971, p 242), the so-called AETR decision.

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JAPAN

ACCEPTABLE CADMIUM LEVEL FOR HUMAN BODY DETERMINED

Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 8 Apr 79 p 2

|Text|

A scientific group commissioned by the Environment Agency has come up with the first concrete figures on permissible body levels of cadmium, a chemical believed linked to the painful "itai-itai" nerve disorder.

The Japan Association of Public Health has found in first tests on cadmium accumulation with monkey subjects that a critical density of 380 to 500 parts per million (ppm) caused abnormalities in the kidney.

In addition, Professor Issei Nomiyama of the Jichi Medical University calculates that a minimum of 380 ppm would accumulate in the body over five years of consumption of rice that is contaminated with 1.18 ppm of cadmium.

Many scientists believe that "itai-itai" disease is caused through a chain of cadmium absorption, kidney malfunction, and osteomalacia, a softening of the bones.

Animal experiments have proven that cadmium damages the urinary tubule inside the liver and disrupts metabolism, while studies in cadmium-infected areas have shown a high frequency of kidney disease among elderly people.

However, no one has been able to pinpoint the mechanism triggering "itai-itai" disease or to determine permissible levels of cadmium in the body.

Experiments have previously been conducted with mice and other small animals, but the data has left unanswered many questions about how the human body reacts to the chemical.

In the first part of the Environment Agency's six-year experiment begun in 1976, the research team divided ten rhesus monkeys into three groups receiving rice containing 300 ppm, 30 ppm or 3 ppm of cadmium over a one-year period.

They found a clear connection between cadmium and kidney disease, with the critical density running between 380 and 450 ppm.

In second stage tests the team examined 35 rhesus monkeys who were variously given 100, 30, 10, and 3 ppm levels of cadmium. Dissections of seven monkeys given the 100 and 30 ppm diets found that here the critical density was 500 ppm.

Nomiyama said that data from the two experiments matched well, giving preliminary backing to an acceptable intake level ranging from 380 to 500 ppm.

Nomiyama's calculations putting the maximum acceptable proportion of cadmium in rice at 1.18 ppm also coincided closely with the 1.00 ppm standard for cadmium in rice set forth by the Liberal-Democratic Party and the rice industry.

There has been strong opposition to the standard among environmentalists who have argued that it is too high and lacks scientific backing.

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JAPAN

SEABED POLLUTION CAUSES RED TIDE

Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 79 p 12

/Text/

Seabed pollution was responsible for a serious outbreak of the so-called red tide, an abnormal multiplication of plankton, in the Harima Nada Sea last summer, it was announced by the Seto Inland Sea Pollution Investigation Committee.

The committee has been trying to determine the cause of the red tide for the past seven years, and a team composed of university instructors and students in the Kansai area had been checking sea water at a base established in Naruto City, Tokushima in February last year.

The two-month-long red tide, which broke out in late June, peaked on July 23 and 24 at a time when a density of over 800 noxious plankton per cubic centimeter of sea water was found in samples collected from central Harima Nada and in an area near an industrial complex on the north shore. It was noted that sludge with a high percentage of nutrient elements had been discovered in the same area the previous year.

Further checks disclosed that vertical currents in the water had caused nutrients in the seabed sludge to rise to the top where they were absorbed by plankton.

The group, which will report its findings at a meeting of the Japan Oceanography Society to be held in Tokyo, has concluded that the remains of plankton which feed on nutrients in industrial wastes form microscopic particles of sludge which are later carried by tidal currents and deposited on the seabed of central Harima Nada.

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USSR

UDC 061.3:614.7

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF AIR BASIN

Moscow KHIMICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 8, Aug 78 p 77

[Article by G.A. Voyevodchenko: "Concerning Improvement of Scientific Research Developments in the Field of Protection of the Air Basin"]

[Text] Held in the city of Cherkassy on 22-24 February 1978 was a sector coordination conference on "The State of Scientific Research Developments in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry for Protecting the Air Basin Against Industrial Discharges of Chemical Enterprises During 1976-1977 and Ways to Improve Them." The conference was conducted by the Administration for Science and Technology of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Cherkassy department of NIITEkhim [Scientific Research Institute of Technical and Economic Research of the Chemical Industry].

Participating in the work of the conference were leaders and associates of the leading scientific research and planning and design organizations of the sector.

The conference was opened with an introductory speech by the head of the division of the intersectorial coordination commission for nature conservation L.F. Mokin.

A survey report on the topic submitted to the conference was presented by D.S. Gorbenko-Germanov. The attention of the conference participants was directed to the high responsibility in the matter of protection of the environment given to the workers of scientific research institutes, specialized laboratories, and other research and planning and design organizations.

Every year significant allocations are set aside for protecting nature against industrial contaminants. At the present time scientific research organizations of the sector are working on 400 topics with a sum of 200 million rubles; 100 topics are devoted to protecting the air basin in zones where chemical enterprises are located.

The majority of the problems regarding protection of the air basin against the discharges of chemical enterprises has been included in the plans of projects of sector institutes of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry for 1978-1979, and there are already scientific and technical solutions for a number of problems.

During the period of 1976-1977 scientific research organizations of the sector attained definite successes in this important matter. Thus, with the participation of the Dneprodzerzhinsk branch of the GIAP [State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis] at five enterprises of the nitrogen industry set up and assimilated were 31 installations for selective catalytic refining of waste gases from the production of nitric acid under a pressure of 3.5-6 kgf/cm^2. The industrial production of the ANK-10 catalyst was organized in the Severodonetsk "Azot" Production Association with a capacity of 120 tons per year.

Colleagues at LenNIIgiprokhim [possibly, Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for Planning Chemical Industry Enterprises], KazNIIgiprofosfor [possibly, Kazan Scientific Research Institute for Planning Phosphorus Industry Enterprises], and also KazKhTI [Kazan Institute of Chemical Technology] have developed highly intensive scrubbers with a movable attachment, and also a technology of manufacturing a spherical attachment that is stable in corrosive media, to be used for refining the gas discharges of phosphorus production.

The state scientific research institutes for industrial and sanitary scrubbing of gases have been issued a technological regulation for planning installations for removing carbon disulfide from the ventilation air of viscose production with a productivity of 720,00 cubic meters of gas per hour.

The Scientific Research Institute of Basic Chemistry has worked out initial data for planning industrial and experimental-industrial schemes and apparatus for removing dust and ammonia from gases.

According to developments by KNIIKhP [expansion unknown] and the experimental design office for automation (OKBA), the Kemerovo branch of GIAP issued a plan for a system of gas control of the air of chemical enterprises in the city of Kemerovo, and brand GAK-1 gas-analyzing complexes were developed and manufactured.

Along with this it was noted in the report by S.D. Gorbenko-Germanov that there are a number of shortcomings in the conduct of scientific research and experimental design projects in the field of protection of the air basin from contamination by harmful discharges. In particular, still not overcome are cases of parallel research in the work of individual sector institutes. Despite the existence of ready technical solutions on certain topics, their repeated development is included in the research plan. There are frequent cases of unfounded inflation

of financing for research projects. In some scientific research institutes the completion of a number of topics does not end with incorporation of the novelty into production.

Often guilty of this are the chemical enterprises which unwarrantedly hold back the construction of experimental installations for practical realization of scientific research.

Still inadequate are the coordination of scientific research and the exchange of information on the development and introduction of effective methods of removing harmful discharges from the air among the scientific research institutes and enterprises of the sector.

Speaking at the conference with papers and reports on scientific research developments regarding protection of the air basin were: the deputy director of NIIOgaz [Scientific Research Institute of Industrial and Sanitary Purification of Gases] V.I. Lazarev, the deputy director of the Dzerzhinsk branch of NIIOgaz V.M. Kisarov and the deputy director of the Zaporozh'ye branch of NIIOgaz A.I. Denisov— "On the Status and Prospects of Carrying out the Projects Conducted by NIIOgaz for the Chemical Industry"; the chief of the laboratory of NIUIF [Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides] N.I. Kraynev--"On Developments in the Field of Purifying Gas Discharges in the Production of Mineral Fertilizers"; head of the laboratory of UNIKhIM [Ural Scientific Research Chemical Institute] V.B. Vedernikov--"On the Effectiveness of Dust Removal Systems at Plants for Chrome Compounds"; the chief of the laboratory of LenNIIgiprokhim O.S. Kovalev--"On Purifying Gas Discharges in the Production of Phosphorus and its Inorganic Derivatives"; representative of the sector laboratory of KazKhTI V.V. Sakharov--"On Developments and Studies of Highly Intensive Scrubbers With a Movable Attachment"; chief of a division of NIOKhIM [Scientific Research Institute of Basic Chemistry] G.A. Tkach--"On Work in the Field of Protecting the Air Basin from Contamination by Enterprises in the Soda Industry"; head of the NIO [scientific research organization] of the Dneprodzerzhinsk GIAP G.A. Skvortsov--"On Development of Catalytic and Sorption Methods of Removing Nitrogen Oxides from Waste Gases"; head of the sector laboratory of the Kaluga branch of VNIIG [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Halogens] F.N. Bratchuk--"On Development of Methods of Removing Dust and Aggressive Gases from Discharges into the Atmosphere for Enterprises of the Potassium Industry"; senior scientific associate of VNIPIsera [All-Union Scientific Research and Plannings Institute for the Sulfur Industry] L.I. Brilinskiy--"On the Process of Formation of Hydrogen Sulfide in Bed Waters of the Yavorovskiy Mining and Chemical Plant"; chief designer of the OKBA A.M. Drobiz--"On the Sector Program of Projects for Creating Devices and Systems for Monitoring the Air in 1977-1978"; chief of the laboratory of UNIKhIM V.G. Brekson--"On Development of a Gas Analyzer for Low Concentrations of Sulfur Dioxide in Exhaust Gases and an Automatic Gas Analyzer of Fluorine-Containing Gases"; head of a laboratory of KNIIKhP Yu.V. Kozlov--"On the Creation and

Assimilation of an Automated System for Control of Air Pollution (ASKVZ; avtomatizirovannaya sistema kontrolya zagryazneniya vozdukha) in the city of Kemerovo"; senior scientific associate of the Perm' branch of GIPKh [State Institute of Applied Chemistry] K.I. Frolov--"On the Use of Low-Temperature Plasma for Utilization of Byproducts from Gas Discharges"; head of a sector of the "Plastpolimer" ONPO [expansion unknown] V.P. Titov--"On Neutralizing and Recovering Gas Discharges in Large-Tonnage Production Facilities for Polystyrenes and Polyvinyl Acetate Plastics"; head of a division of VNIIVproyekt [expansion unknown] I.G. Shimko--"On the Directions of Scientific Research in the Field of Neutralization of Gas Discharges of Production Facilities for Viscose Fibers"; chief of a sector of VNIISV [All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Fibers] A.T. Kotolovoy--"On the Sanitary and Technical Aspects of Protection of the Air Basin and the Technology of Synthetic Fibers"; chief of a laboratory of GIPI LKP [State Research and Planning Institute of the Paint and Varnish Industry] A.V. Makotkin--"On Purifying Gas Discharges During Production of Alkyd Resins"; head of a laboratory of the Chelyabinsk branch of NIPROINS [expansion unknown] D.A. Gerasimov--"On Improvement of the Gas Scrubbing System Following the Calcination Furnaces of Titanium Dioxide Production"; head of a sector of KazNIItekhfotoproyekt [expansion unknown] V.N. Lobanov--"On the Problem of Protecting the Air Basin in the Chemical Photography Industry"; head of a laboratory of VNIIiodobrom [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Iodine and Bromine Industry] M.A. Shenker--"On the Present Status and Prospects of Protection of the Air Basin at Enterprises of the All-Union Soyuziodobrom Association"; and senior scientific associate of the sector laboratory of the KuzPI [Kuzbasskiy Polytechnical Institute] G.S. Stolyarenko--"On New Methods of Removing Acid Impurities from Exhaust Gases."

The conference passed resolutions aimed at further improvement in scientific research, at its effective introduction at enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and more extensive utilization of the experience of studies of individual scientific research institutes by other scientific research institutes, laboratories and organizations.

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END